

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beaman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One Year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....7.00
Six months, with Sunday.....8.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.50
Three months, with Sunday.....4.00
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
One month, with Sunday.....1.20

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or
send subscriptions to
THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Glasgow House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster
avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. F. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner
Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

WHEN will Grandfather Jones go to join S.
Corning Judd?

Tex Democratic lies are rapidly going under
the sex of public contempt.

Up to the time of going to press no representa-
tive Democrat has assumed responsibility for
the "Dollar-a-day" lie.

ANNA DICKINSON leaves in her wake a host
of the maddest Democrats of the bourbon type
ever seen in these parts. It is well.

Has the Chicago postoffice been managed
or mismanaged any worse than the Indiana-
polis office? Angels and ministers of grace!

THE Republicans of this city propose to
have a little local demonstration next Satur-
day night. Members of the party in good
standing will please have their walking shoes
ready.

"Boss" DICKINSON, the apologetic Postmaster-
general, says that Mr. Cleveland is better
than the Rock of Ages. If Mr. Dickinson
knows what he is talking about, he is not only
a fool but a blasphemer.

A NOBLEVILLE special to the Cincinnati
Enquirer says: "Governor Gray made the
ablest speech-to-day ever delivered here." It
is strange that nobody has ever spoken in
Noblesville until last Saturday.

THAT was a fine combination in Detroit on
Saturday night, Col. J. Henry Watterson and
Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida—the
one snitten with free trade, and the other's
affection for an heiress unrequited.

EMIL ROTHE, the well-known German-
American Democrat of Cincinnati, declines
to come into Indiana and make speeches for
Grover Cleveland. For thirty-six years Mr.
Rothe has been the foremost German-American
Democratic speaker in the West.

THE silence of Mr. Harrison, as to the
report that he will make Mr. Blaine Secretary
of State (if he ever gets the chance) is vigor-
ous and expressive.—New York Times.

The silence of the New York Times as to
the report that its editor is an irresponsible
idiot is vigorous and expressive.

It should occasion no surprise that Dr. D.
S. Jordan will support Grover Cleveland. A
president of a State university who advertises
a Cobden Club medal for the best essay on
free trade could not do anything else than
support Mr. Cleveland if he cared to be con-
sistent.

WOULD he [Harrison] not, as President of
the United States, be controlled by the powers
that nominated him?—New York Star.

You bet he would—the Republican party of
the United States. That was the power that
nominated him; that is the power that will
elect him, and that is the only power that
can "control" him.

It always excites feelings of pity to see a
person red in the face with efforts to lift him-
self or herself into public notoriety that meet
no response. It is sad; but such is the hard
lot of some people in this vale of tears. They
excite pity, sometimes contempt, but never
notice. Life is too full of other things to pay
attention to strutting bantams or crowing
hens.

In a speech delivered at Avondale, Cincinnati,
Hon. Thomas McDougall uttered the
following words, which are worthy to be cut
out and pasted in the hat of every workman
in the country:

"Having worked as a skilled mechanic in
Leith, Scotland, for \$5 a week; in Glasgow,
Scotland, for \$6 a week; in Birkenhead, Eng-
land, for \$7.50 a week, and having worked at
the same work in Cincinnati, and for which I
was paid \$15 a week, and that in a protected
industry, I feel that I ought to be able to say
something on this question so vital to our
people."

THE Sentinel prints an illustrated article in-
tended to show the contrast between the homes
of some of the Chicago owners of the Clay
county mines and the homes of the miners who
work them. The disparity is great enough,
but that very disparity is the strongest reason
why the miners will not vote to increase it by
introducing the English free-trade comparison.
The Sentinel should illustrate the
British disparity—print cuts, for instance, of
Wollaton Hall and park and of the homes of
the miners in the Wollaton pits.

MR. HOWARD BRIGGS, of Putnam county,
is an honest man, though he has been a
strong Democrat. That he finds it impossible
to follow his party this year is no surprise to
those who have had his acquaintance and con-
fidence. As a trustee of the Blind Asylum
Mr. Briggs has been a faithful and strenuous
servant of the public, and together with Sa-

perintendent Jacobs, has stood as a break-
water against the tide of corruption that has
overflowed other of our public institutions
under the rule of the Harrison-Sullivan gang.
Mr. Briggs' accession to the Republican
ranks this year is simply a necessity of his
uncompromising integrity as a man and a
partisan.

THAT IRISH LIE SETTLED.

As fast as we can get near enough to Demo-
cratic lies concerning General Harrison to
hit them, we knock them out. It is no trouble
to knock them out when we can get a lick at
them; the only trouble is to corner them and
get near enough to hit them. They run, hide,
dodge, double, turn and twist, changing
names and complexion so often and so rapidly
that it is hard to run them down, but we are
overtaking them one by one. We have got
the dollar-a-day lie now where it can not
get away, and we will pound the life out of
it. This morning we knock another
one out. This is the Condon lie, born and
started on its travels at Bloomington, Ill.
One William Condon asserted that he heard
General Harrison deliver a speech in Durlay
Hall, in that place, shortly after the presi-
dential election of 1876, in which he said
"the Irish were only fit to shovel dirt, grade
railroads and fill our penitentiaries." No person
who has the slightest acquaintance with
General Harrison, or who has ever been in his
company five minutes, could be made to be-
lieve that he ever expressed or harbored such
a sentiment as the foregoing. Being a Chris-
tian gentleman such sentiments find no place
in his thoughts, much less in his speech.
Perhaps Mr. William Condon may have per-
suaded himself or been persuaded by others
to believe he heard General Harrison say
something of the kind, and human nature is
so curiously constructed that he may think
he is telling the truth. But all the same Mr.
William Condon lies. When a man delib-
erately persuades himself that a lie is the truth,
he is a liar. As, however, he persisted in his
statement, it became necessary to knock him
out, and that is done this morning by pub-
lishing the affidavits of thirty-five well-known
citizens of Bloomington, who state under oath
that they were present and heard the whole
of General Harrison's speech in Durlay
Hall, and that he used no such
language as that attributed to him by
Condon, nor anything resembling it, nor said
anything unkind or disrespectful concerning
the Irish. The signers of these affidavits em-
brace an ex-Governor, a bank president, sev-
eral well-known professional men, an ex-
sheriff, an ex-prosecuting attorney, an ex-
recorder, an ex-Mayor, several Irishmen,
prominent business men, farmers, etc. They
all testify that they heard the whole of Gen-
eral Harrison's speech on the occasion referred
to, and that he said nothing of the kind
stated by Mr. William Condon. Ex-Governor
Hamilton's affidavit is, rather fuller than
the others, but they are all to the same effect.
This ends the Condon lie. Some may think
it unnecessary to bury it under such a mount-
ain of affidavits, but our experience in such
cases is that it is best to make a clean job of
a dirty business.

THE CLEVELAND FRAUD.

Every Republican employee of the govern-
ment under former administrations is familiar
with the fact that numbers of Democrats and
unreconstructed rebels held positions there
undisturbed from one term to another, and
that they made no concealment of their political
opinions, feeling entirely secure in the Repub-
lican toleration of free speech. They pre-
sumed upon their privilege, and the "free
speech" of the Southern women, especially,
was frequently offensive and insulting to
their Northern associates, but they were
never removed for such cause. Under this
administration the case is different. Repub-
lican employees were early made to under-
stand that they held their places by a pre-
carious tenure, and that the mildest expres-
sion of political opinion would be followed by
prompt dismissal. This state of affairs has
been well known; but the public, acquainted
as it is with the outrages committed by the
"reform" administration, will be surprised to
learn that in one department women and
children of Republican antecedents or sup-
posed sympathies, are formally discriminated
against, and that orders requiring the dis-
missal of such were issued as early as the
second year of the administration and when
the reform hypocrisy was at its height. Never
in the history of the country was so base a
fraud perpetrated as the election of
Mr. Cleveland because he was a reformer and
regenerator, and general purifier of political
methods. The more his administration is in-
vestigated the more corrupt, and dishonest,
and disreputable is its management shown to
be, and in nothing more so than the prostitu-
tion of the civil service into a political ma-
chine.

THE THOBES-CARLISLE CASE.

The Thobe-Carlisle contest election case,
a brief history of which we print in another
column, is one of the most interesting on
record. George H. Thobe, an intelligent
workman, poor and unskilled in the arts of
politics, but brave in the justice of an honest
claim and a good cause, appeared in the Amer-
ican Congress to contest the election of Hon.
John G. Carlisle, a Democrat of national rep-
utation, a representative of the solid South,
and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The contestant was fighting against great odds,
but he made a manly fight and a good record.
The history of the case shows how he was de-
feated at every point, and cheated out of a
hearing as well as the seat. He was, indeed,
permitted to make a speech in the House,
as if that amounted to anything, but the
committee and the House both refused to
reopen the case after it had been closed against
him by a "snap judgment," and denied him
any chance whatever to prove the justice of
his claim. It was a contest of organized labor
against organized Democracy. In this unequal
contest General Hovey voted at every stage for
the representative of labor, while Col. Matson
voted just as often and at every stage for the
representative of Democracy. Three thousand
workmen of Covington and Newport petitioned
the House to open and investigate the case, and
the Democratic majority turned a deaf ear to
their petition. Gen. Hovey voted to grant the
prayer of

the petitioners, and Col. Matson voted against
it. In the face of this record no workman
in Indiana ought to hesitate a moment be-
tween Hovey and Matson in the present con-
test for Governor.

COL. MATSON AND THE SOLDIERS.

Last Thursday evening Col. C. C. Matson,
Democratic candidate for Governor, made
one of his usual demagogical speeches, in
which he claimed to be the only simon-pure
friend the soldiers had. In it he said to his
listeners:

"Go ask the people of the Fifth congres-
sional district if I have been an enemy to the
soldier."

The Journal has hunted up the record on
this subject, and would respectfully refer Mr.
Matson to a scene which took place in the
convention that nominated him for Congress,
two years ago. It was held at Gosport on the
last of June, 1886, and he had for opponents
such well-known Democrats as George W.
Cooper, of Bartholomew county, the present
candidate; Thomas W. Woolen, of Johnson;
John W. Buskirk, of Monroe; and J. V.
Mitchell, of Morgan. On the first and second
ballots—Mr. Matson received 81 1-2
votes, 7 1-2 less than the number
required to make a nomination, but on the
third ballot Mr. Buskirk's
friends deserted him, giving Matson a major-
ity. Then ensued a scene so noisy and tur-
bulent that it was necessary to call in the po-
lice. Mr. Buskirk denounced in unmeasured
terms the "treachery and perfidy of the fac-
tion that had perpetrated the gross injustice
of gaining its end by foul means and unfair
promises." Mr. Samuel Ralston, of Spencer,
one of the delegates, also denounced the nom-
inee. The report of the convention made at
the time says:

"His fusillade of invectives against the Con-
gressman was terrific. He denounced Matson
as a trickster and demagogue, and declared
that the plea that the people were a 'libel
upon Democracy.' Replying to the assertion
that the soldiers would not be satisfied with
any other nomination than Matson's, the
speaker said: 'I wish to plant myself upon
the rock of eternal truth in defense of the
soldiers, and hurl back into the blasphemous
lips from whence it came this monstrous lie.
If the soldiers of Owen county are clamoring
for Matson why is it that our delegation does
not assume a different complexion? There
are twenty delegates from Owen county who
are the first issue of cohabitation between
pension agents, postmasters and medical
boards, and who would have been for Matson
to a man if it had not been for a few abor-
tions. He further stigmatized Matson as a
man whose treachery leaps the boundary line
of decency, and said: 'The district ought to
be represented by a man who had ability
enough to grasp a national issue. Colonel
Matson's time for six years has been devoted
to class legislation and to political trickery
in his own interest.'"

It is not necessary to submit Mr. Matson's
question to Republicans. His Democratic
constituents, like Mr. Ralston, evidently
know the man and have sized him up.

THE CAMPAIGN OF INTELLECT.

Mr. Sheerin's brzen announcement that
"We are glad to get any aid we can in the
work of the campaign" is very appropriately
followed by the order from Democratic head-
quarters to look out for "Burchards" to listen
carefully to the utterances of General Har-
rison's friends in this city, particularly the
ministers, and more especially his own pastor,
in order to catch any chance word that can
be twisted to the disadvantage of the candidate.
They have given up hope that General Har-
rison himself will utter a false note or af-
firm their annunciation of the sort they seek,
and are driven to the most shameless expedi-
ents to secure "aid in the work of the cam-
paign." The dollar-a-day lie they are unwilling
to father, but this order has the weight of
official authority. General Harrison's friends
are to be spied upon, their careless conversa-
tion reported, and he is to be held responsi-
ble for what may be said. Democratic cam-
paign methods are proverbially despicable,
but anything more openly disregardful of de-
cency than this order is not on record.
Chairman Briece's "campaign of intellect" is
evidently in full blast, and the intellectual
efforts are such as meet the entire approval
of the Indiana managers. They are willing to
make known the fact that private citizens are
to be watched and listened to, but they have
not made public the details, and the length to
which the spies and eavesdroppers may go is
not known. It will be well, however, for Re-
publicans, when they find strangers behind
doors, under beds, or with their ears at the
keyholes, to consider that they are not there
for robbery, but merely for political purposes,
and that it would be proper to send for
Jewett rather than the police.

SMITH, OF JENNINGS.

The gentleman of the above specific title is
a member of the Indiana State Senate. Smith,
of Jennings, yesterday objected to a resolu-
tion thanking reporters of the press for cour-
tesies, went out of his way, after flying at a
Journal reporter, to say that he had had no
mention from the Sentinel, and that he felt
complimented at having had no mention from
such a paper.

The light of yesterday's events there is
one other highly complimented because of
Smith, of Jennings, not having been men-
tioned in the Sentinel, and that one other is
the Sentinel. If this paper were on the look-
out for a long-earred, braying jackass of which
to make mention it would have gone out on
some prairie instead of into the Indiana State
Senate chamber; consequently Smith, of Jen-
nings, has not been introduced into these col-
umns mentionably.

Still the Sentinel has no particular desire to
refer to Smith, of Jennings, since such refer-
ence is not received by him as complimentary,
and if he will now come to the Sentinel
counter and settle a back subscription bill of
\$25, for which he has more than once been
dunned, the Sentinel will, without further
mention of his name, remit him to the ob-
scurity from which he so undeservingly came.

In another editorial, June 27, 1885, headed
"A Vaporing Blatherskite," the Sentinel pro-
nounced a certain statement of Smith "a
bombast Smith lie," and said:

"It is humiliating enough to every decent
citizen of the State to have to face the fact
that we have an Indiana Senator so unclean,
so utterly wanting in every manly virtue, as
to openly boast of such self-shame."

[The Journal has been moved to reproduce
these gems because they may aid in finding
where Smith is, and of identifying him,
wherever he is. By the way, when found, he
should be "dunned" for the \$2 he yet owed
the State at last accounts.—EP. JOURNAL.]

MR. LEWIS JORDAN recently made a fiery
and untamed speech in Franklin, in which he
said that the Democracy would have no show

in this country until the manufacturing in-
dustries of Vermont and New England were
broken up. This is presumed to be the reason
he favors the Mills bill. Mr. Jordan correctly
represents Indiana Democratic statesmanship
and patriotism. Indiana Democrats have
always been appealed to on the line of pre-
judice against New England. It is the coun-
try of thrift and education, and therefore
against free trade and free-whisky Demo-
cracy.

On the 24th of September, just after Gen.
Harrison had been visited by the Chicago
delegation of commercial travelers, the New
York World said in its editorial columns:

"General Harrison was visited on Saturday
last by a delegation of drummers, to whom
he talked protection in the usual flatter-
ing style. Between the political bums and
the commercial drummers, and the ragmen
and the bagmen, Mr. Harrison is having a
halcyon and voluciferous time. The grass in
his front yard must wear a wee-begone aspect
by this time."

How do commercial travelers relish being
stigmatized as "ragmen and bagmen?"

In time of war, when a city is about to be
bombarded, it is customary to give notice to
remove the women and children to a place of
safety. Secretary of War Endicott reverses
this rule of civilized warfare and inserts a spe-
cial clause in his black flag order that "This
rule will apply to women and children as well
as to men, and will be strictly enforced."

THE Worthington Times says that Govern-
or Gray, in a speech at that place a few days
ago, while abusing the colored people for be-
ing Republicans, said, "A darkey takes to
whisky as naturally as a cat takes to milk."
If that were true the colored men would all
have become Democrats long before this.

DEMOCRATS have a queer way of showing
their regard for the soldiers. In a Democratic
procession at Delhi, in this State, one of the
township delegations carried a banner rep-
resenting the President as standing between
the United States treasury and a drunken sol-
dier with "clams" written on his body. The
statement that such a banner was carried has
been denied, the Delhi Journal publishes
the affidavits of several reputable witnesses to
the fact.

THE Boston Herald ventures the opinion that
Anna Dickinson has "gotten pretty low down"
when she alludes to Mr. Cleveland as the
"hangman from Buffalo." It hurts your mug-
wump in the tenderest part of his sensitive na-
ture to hear things or people called by their right
names, as Anna Dickinson has a habit of doing.

Question as to a Bet.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
A offers to furnish a man who will bet from
\$100 to \$500 that Cleveland will be elected. B
says, "I will take that bet for \$500," and a
forfeit is put up. A says he has the privilege
under his offer to accept \$100 of bet. Which is
right?

A must bet \$500 under those conditions or lose
the forfeit.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Had President Cleveland a substitute in the
late war? If so, what was his name? He is still
living!

ALFORDVILLE, Ind.
Mr. Cleveland was drafted and furnished a
substitute named George Brinski. He died
within a year past in a hospital.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

ATLANTA prohibitionists want to run Sam
Small for the Georgia Senate.

EVERY labor union that protests against the
unfair competition of prison labor accepts the
principle of protection.—Irish World.

VIRGINIA wants protection for her raw ma-
terials. This is worth more to her than all the
Bourbon promises of a generation.—Harrison-
burg (Va.) Republican.

The federal deputy marshals and deputy su-
pervisors who will look after the purity of elec-
tion in New York will make a small army of
between 5,000 and 4,000 men.

In the little country town of Colden, Erie
county, New York, with a total of but 375
voters, twenty men voted for Cleveland in
1884 having declared for Harrison and Morton.

THERE is a strong likelihood of the election of
a Republican Congressman from the Louisville
district, the home of one of the leading patron
saints of free trade and of the star-eyed Goddess
of Reform.

COL. JOHN B. HALE, ex-Democratic Con-
gressman from the Second Missouri district, has
publicly announced that he will work for the
election of General Harrison and the defeat of
Cleveland.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, who has
been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth
congressional district of Massachusetts to op-
pose General Banks, was a mugwump, but is
now called "a naturalized Democrat."

ONE of the singular features of third-party
politics this year is the spectacle of the veteran
Prohibitionist, Gen. Neal Dow, endorsing the
candidate of Governor Hill, outpocketing and
avowed champion of the New York whisky-
smugglers.

THE Atlanta Constitution has not misjudged
the meaning of Mr. Cleveland's ten-thousand-
dollar contribution to the campaign fund. It
says: "It seems that Mr. Cleveland's check was
received all right, but others are needed. Now
let the office holders come to the front."

THE Republican party in South Carolina is
famously spoken of as a corpse, but it has its
periods of animation, and it is not unlikely that
it will be able to kick back enough in South Car-
olina on election day to cause considerable tur-
bulence to slack-tongued Democrats.—Charleston
News and Courier (Dem.).

PROTECTION seems to work better than free
trade in getting a nation out of debt. Free-
trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of
\$3,575,000,000. It is now \$3,680,000,000, a de-
crease of \$105,000,000. The United States
in 1878, had a debt of \$2,256,000,000. It is
now \$1,154,000,000, a decrease of \$1,102,000,000.

"I THINK the Republicans will carry every
Northern State," said General Alger to a Boston
interviewer. When asked if Michigan was not
in doubt he replied: "I hear that when I get
out of Michigan, but there is no question of
that kind in the State. Sometimes the copy-
right of the things that we talk most earnestly
about, and I always think of that when I hear
Michigan spoken of as doubtful. We shall carry
the State."

THE impression is prevalent that Albert A.
Carlton, of the general executive board of the
Knights of Labor, will resign his position to en-
ter the campaign in the interests of the Repub-
lican party. He has given the views on the tariff
in an interview in yesterday's Ledger, in
which he says that business transactions render
men to a great degree selfish, and that he must
therefore give time to take testimony. In
support of his demand for justice he presents
a memorial representing that he had been fairly
elected; that he was cheated out of the election;
that a great fraud had been perpetrated,
and asking that the case be reopened and the
facts investigated. This memorial was signed
by 3,000 workmen. Mr. Carlton said: "They
are not bankers nor wealthy merchants, but
they are men like myself, who live in the
shops, factories and farms of the Sixth district.
Two-thirds of them are voters living in Cov-
ington and employed across the river in Cincinnati.
Here are the papers, and the names will show
for themselves."

Again in the course of his speech before the
House he said:
I am not here asking for favors. Simple justice
is all that I ask. That all those petitioners, who
are asking in seeking to reopen this case, do
not make any capital or propose to make any,
because I am a workman, I am sorry some people
think they are under some obligation in regard
to their vote; this matter because of the difference
between myself and the distinguished speaker. But
I do not dwell on that for a moment. The humblest

HOVEY AND THE THOBES CASE

citizens have as much right and is entitled to as much
as the highest.

Mr. Thobe's appeal was disregarded. While
he was speaking Democratic members tried to
confuse and break him down by interruptions,
but he made his points and made them with it
was useless, however. The House refused to
reopen the case. After some discussion the
following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the contest of George H. Thobe,
an elector in the Sixth congressional district of
Kentucky, questioning the election of John G. Car-
lisle as a member of the House of Representatives
and his right to represent said district in this House,
of such importance to the entire nation, and to
the people of the country, regardless of party, that
it is entitled to a full, thorough, and impartial in-
vestigation, and without extending any question to
the merits of such contest:

Resolved, That all the papers be printed and
referred to a select sub-committee of the select
committee of this House, with power to sit during
the sessions of Congress, and to send for persons and
papers, and examine, and employ a clerk and a
stenographer, and a wide array of places as may be
necessary to ascertain the full truth and the expenses
necessarily incurred in the execution of this order
shall be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

This resolution was defeated by a vote of 125
yeas to 132 nays. Only three Democrats voted
for the resolution, and no Republicans voted
against it. Among those who voted with it was
Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, and among those
who voted against giving this "workman" an
opportunity to prove his right to a seat in Con-
gress was Courtland C. Matson, of Indiana.

The question then came under the resolution
of the majority of the elections committee. It
reads:

Resolved, That George H. Thobe was not elected
a Representative to the Fifth Congress of the
United States from the Sixth district of Kentucky.

Resolved, That John G. Carlisle was duly elected
a Representative to the Fifth Congress of the
United States from the Sixth district of Kentucky,
and is entitled to his seat.

The vote was 139 to 3. The Republicans gen-
erally refused to vote. Among those who voted
for the resolution was Courtland C. Matson, and
voting against it was Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana.
The Democrats then adjourned the House to get
time to whip in their members.

The next day the Republicans made another
effort to secure a chance for a contest, and the
Democratic majority forced a vote on the resolu-
tion to seat Carlisle, and the Republicans again
refused to vote. Among the votes to seat
Carlisle were those of every Democratic mem-
ber from Indiana, Hyams, Holman, Howard,
Matson, O'Neal and Shively, and against seat-
ing him was Alvin P. Hovey. There was no
quorum voting and another vote was taken with
the result that the House adjourned and the De-
mocrats being present, the resolution to seat Car-
lisle came up again, and was adopted by 161
affirmative votes. Among those who voted to
conspicuously the outrage were Courtland C.
Matson and W. D. Hyams, and among those
who voted against it was Alvin P. Hovey.

This is a brief history of the Thobe-Carlisle
case. From beginning to end it was a manly
demand for justice on the part of a workman
and a play of manipulations on the other. Mr. Car-
lisle represented the solid South, with the power
of the administration and the wealth and prestige
of the Democratic party at his back, and Mr.
Thobe represented the solid North, with the power
of the Democratic party at his back, and Mr.
Thobe's case was a case of a manly demand for
justice and honest elections. The Speaker of the House
made a great pretense of desiring fair play in
the matter, but he took advantage of every
technicality, and the election was committed to
the House but lent themselves at every stage
of the proceeding to the consummation of the
outrage. Gen. A. F. Hovey fought it inch by
inch, and Col. C. C. Matson voted for it from
first to last.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The Adams Express Company Will Spread Its
Service Over Several European Countries.

London, Oct. 1.—The Adams Express Com-
pany has just announced that it is about to
begin service over several European countries.
John Hovey sails for home in the Umbria to-
day with contract in his pocket by which the
Adams Express Company will spread its ser-
vice over England, France and Germany. When
Hovey came here a month ago with M. O'Brien,
manager of the Southern Express Com-
pany, he said he was taking a holiday, but
as a matter of fact he has been here ever
very hard. Taking leave of his home at the cen-
tral point of England, he sent out scores of express
packages to the principal cities by the fastest ex-
press service available. From here he went to
Paris, and did not leave until he had secured a
passage in London for Paris. In Berlin he
came to the conclusion that foreigners did not
know what express service was, and that if the
Adams Express Company could get the American
system working here there was a good deal of
money in it. He saw the managers of the prin-
cipal English and continental railway lines, and
arranged to have a special Adams express car
run through trains from Liverpool to London,
London to Dover, Calais to Paris and Paris to
Berlin.

This is only a beginning, as